Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.)-It is all right, Sir. [Laugh-

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ind.), complying with the sug-

ertion of the Speaker, appealed from the decision.
Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., Ill.) moved to lay it on the
able, and called for the Yeas and Nays. The House reused to order the Yeas and Nays; only nine voting for

simil do so before he takes his seal.

In reply, the Missouri dember said that he proposed to pursue this matter in his own way and in his own good time. He was taking the initiatory steps in this matter, and they were to inquire into it in the legal way, and he presumed that the proof which would be furnished would

without interest."
Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., 1913) impulsed of Mr. Wilson Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., 1914) impulsed to the Commission of the Proposed to the Commission of the Commission

whether he proposed to refer the resolutions to the Com-nities of Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON replied that he did not, because half of the session was passed and no report had yet been made by the Cermittee on this very important subject. He hought there should be some expression of the will of

the following resolution:
"\*Resolved, That in the opinion of the House It is not expedient to increase the amount of the National Bank notes for circulation beyond the amount of \$500,000,000

The House refused to suspend the rules—reas, 57; Nays, 52—not tyo-thirds—so the resolution was not received.
FRAUDS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. ROLLINS (Rep., N. H.), from the Committee on Public Expenditures, offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution stating that Thomas H. Oakley of the City of New-York had been duly summoned to appear and testify before the Committee on Public Expenditures appointed to investigate the frauds in the New-York Custom-House; that be had appeared and refused to testify; resolving that the Spenker issue his warrant commanding the

contempt of authority of the House in thus relusing to estify. It was adopted.

Ait. COOK (Rep., III.), from the Judiciary Committee, eported a Joint resolution suspending the operation of he 24th section of the Act of the 24th of February, 1864, which authorizes the payment of loyal owners of colored colunteers.

It was passed by a vote of 107 Yeas to 35 Nays.

THE CURLENCY QUESTION.

ution was not received.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) offered the following preamble

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to be effect to the moral sentiment of the Nation through its agencies, for the purpose of proventing the future roduction of Coolies into this hemisphere or the adja-

From the Secretary of State, transmitting the report of

was adopted unanimously.

WENTWORTH then withdrew the motion, and Mr.

> XXVI..., No. 8,040.

# WASHINGTON.

DONGRESS PROCEEDINGS-THE APPOINTING POWER-RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES-THE TARRES BILL -THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH - FINANCIAL MEAS-URES - MR. COWAN NOMINATED MINISTER TO AUSTRIA - INTERNAL REVENUE-THE MEXICAN QUESTION - MISCELLANEOUS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Monday, Jan. 14, 1867. The Senate proceedings were devoid of interest today. The morning hour was occupied in the disens sion of the bill to change the mode of appointing Pension Agents. An amendment of Mr. Summer's requiring officers and agents of the United States of all kinds whose salaries exceed \$1,000 per annum be sent to the Senate for confirmation, was voted down, though it will probably be offered again with better success before the final disposition of the bill. It was thought that the House proposition to increase the pay of Department clerks would come up to-day, and the galleries cens from noon till adjournment. They were disappointed, however, as the bill wasn't mentioned.

At 1 o'clock the bill to regulate the tenure of offices was called up, and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The debate was not interesting, and elicited go new points. It is manifest that the bill will pass the Senate substantially as it stands now. It consists, as amended, of nine sections. The first declares all persons who may be appointed to office, except Cabinet Ministers, entitled to hold their offices until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. The second authorizes the President to remove officers for misconduct or crime during the recess of the Senate, but requires him to send a report of the case to the Senate upon its next meeting. If the Senate shall concur in the judgment of the President, the officer shall be removed. If not, he shall be restored forthwith. The third section authorizes the President to fill vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate. If no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made at the next session, the office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments. The remaining sections punish the person who, having been rejected by the Sen ate, accepts an appointment to the office for which he was rejected after the adjournment of the Senate. Every removal, appointment or employment, made had or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making, signing, scaling, countersigning, or issuing of any commission contrary to this act, is declared to be a high misdemeanor, punishable by \$10,600 fine or five years' imprisonment. The last section prohibits the payment of money out of the Treasury to or for any officer appointed contrary to ovisions of this bill.

Mr. Williams made a long speech on the bill to-day. Mr. Johnson has the floor for to-morrow. The indications are that it will be debated two or three days

The House started out to-day promising to be very dull, but before the usual morning hour had expired the proceedings became exceedingly interesting Kelso's impeachment resolution, offered last week came up, and his colleague from Missouri made a very foolish speech on the subject, charging President Johnson with being in league with the assassinators of President Lincoln, and as guilty of all sorts of horrible crimes. Few there were paying any attention to him until Hale of New-York intersupted him, and made the point of order that his language was disgraceful and an insult to the country, unless he could positively prove what he was saying. The Speaker overruled Hale's point of order, and the speech continued for 30 nountes, no one apparently paying any attention to what he was saying. As soon as he was disposed of, a demand for the regular order was made, and the House went to work and first showed its temper on the Currency declaring as the sense of the House, that the Contraction of the Currency should not be greater than four millions per month, or forty-eight millions per year, and at the same time recognizing the power of the Secretary to supply the place of the compound-Interest notes with the simple legal-tenders. It re quired a two-third vote to suspend the rules to coneider the resolution, but as this could not be obtained the matter was not directly voted on. There was, however, a majority of 30 in Lavor of suspending the

Mr. Wilson said he offered the resolution with a view to give the country some idea of the views of the House on this great question of national finances, the Committee on Ways and Means having neglected to make any report on the question. Mr. Morill essayed to speak for the Committee, but was cut off by the rules. Mr. Hooper then offered a resolution, declaring as the sense of the House that the National Bank currency should not be increased over three handred millions, but this failed to get in, owing to the absence of a two-thirds vote to suspend rules The house evidently is in favor of allowing the financal question to remain where it is, or want the report of the Ways and Means Committee. From currency the House went to the negro, and a joint resolution repealing the law authorizing the appointing of commissions to assess the value of slaves who belonged to Unionists in the South and who entered the Union army. The disposal of these matters consumed a great deal of time, the Democrats, with their miserable minority, doing nothing but wasting time in having the Yeas and Nays called on every triffing question. When these questions were settled, Ashley called up his bill to admit Nebraska into the Union. An hour was consumed in the most interesting debate of the session, which was indulged in by some of the ablest lawyers on the floor. Blaine of Maine led off in a short speech, fiercely opposing the bill. Judge Bingham of Ohio followed in an abie legal argument against the Edmunds proviso, stating that it amounted to nothing and was not valid He stated however, he would vote for the admission of the State. Dawes of Massachusetts followed Bingham, speaking against the bill. Judge Shellabarger of Chio, followed Dawes, giving as his opinion that the Edmunds's proviso could be tested in the State courts, but Congress had not the right to enforce it. Mr. Shellabarger was interrupted with questions from Bingham, Wilson of lowa, Stevens, and others. During Judge Shellabarger's remarks the debate got so spirited, the legal arguments made being of such an interesting character, that the Judge became the center of most of the legal ability of the House. There were Stevens of Pennsylvania, Hale of xew-Yroft, Wilson of Iowa, Williams, Schotheld and Garfield of Ohio, and other members, noted as able lawyers, all of whom gathered around Shellabarger, and manifested the deepest interest in the discussion of the bill. When Shellabarger had finished only ifferen minutes remained to the time allotted for the debate on the bill. These fifteen minutes were given to Gen. Banks who shared the laurels with Shellabargeria making an able speech to an attentive and appreciative andience Mr. Banks spoke in support of the bill, and especially the Edmunds nucleament, hying down the broad and radical principle that Congress should be the constitutional power to exact from a State, even after the remained of which the Congress should be the loudge as to its being in all respects to the delayed as to its being in all respects to the delayed of the bill was exceedingly doubtful, and allowed harded the previous guestion. At the decision of the bill was exceedingly doubtful, and allowed harded the previous guestion. At the change of the previous guestion, At the change of the previous guestion. At the change of the previous guestion is the proposition of the contract of the previous guestion and the proposition of the contract of the previous guestion. At the contract of the previous guestion is a contract of the previous guestion and the proposition of the previous guestion. At the contract of the previous guestion is a contract of the previous guestion and the proposition of the seaso of the senate which the contract of the previous guestion and the proposition of the senate of the propo Mr. Shellabarger was interrupted with questions from

this point a good deal of confusion occurred Stevens, Blaine, Wilson, Dames, and other prominent opponents of the bill attempting to fillibuster. A rica roce vote on teconding the demand resulted made the friends of the bill tremble. They did not imagine the thing to be so close. Tellers were demanded and the vote stood 68 Yeas to 67 Nays in favor of seconding the demand for the previous question. It was now which was carried. The passage of the bil is now very doubtful. If Ashley, when he first introduced the bill, could have pressed it to z vote, it might have passed; but the more the bill is debated the more friends it loses. The word "White" in the State Constitution of Nebraska is exceedingly bjectionable to a number of the sincere and honest members of the Republican party, and they are determined to be consistent and make no compromises, and it is evident from their action in debating the question to-day that they are determined there shall be no more exclusion of the negro from citizenship or suffrage if they can prevent it.

Mr. Shellabarger's bill to declare forfeited the elective franchise by acts of Rebellion and for other purposes, was introduced to-day, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill is one declaring rak accepting the forreiture and voluntary abandonment by acts of Rebellion of two of the privileges growing out of American citizenship, to wit: the privilege of holding office, and of voting. It is not an attempt to regulate the right to hold office or the elective franchise in the States, but is only an acceptance by the Government of a voluntary abandonment of the right, and is framed upon the legal idea that one who has made war upon the United States has thereby voluntarily withdrawn himself, in so far as the Government can by law elect to permit him to do so, from being one of "the people and electors of the several States," within the meaning of the words of the second section of the first article of the Constitution. The first section of the bill accepts such forfeiture so far as to permit no one guilty of voluntary rebellion to vote for or hold an office requiring a Constitutional oath of office; also from voting fer or holding the office of member in any Constitutional Convention in any State, Territory, or District, or to vote for any Territorial or Provisional office. It is not meant to provide the machinery for the restoration of the Rebel States, but is meant to place those States and their reorganization in loyal hands by making the provisions of this law applicable to and a part of whatever system or restoration may be adopted, and also to the present government therein, should no new governments be adopted. I will be seen, therefore, that the provisions of the bill are of the highest importance. The 2d section permits those who in no other way aided the Rebellion than

by being a soldier in the army below the rank of second lieutenant, to be readmitted to full citizenship upon proving and taking oath, "among other things," that, on and after March 4, 1865, he earnestly desired the overthrow of the Rebellion, and that he was prevented by force from complying with Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863. The third section admits other Rebels to be readmitted to full citizenship in five years. The fourth section specifies certain classes of the most responsible and guilty Rebels, who are prevented from ever being so readmitted to their forfeited rights.

The House Post-Office Committee have a special meeting to-morrow for the purpose of considering Mr. Washbarne's proposition to construct telegraph lines along the post routes, to be under the control of the Postmaster-General. There are several persons, Members of Congress and others, who desire to be heard in favor of the measure, Postmaster-Gen. Randall, who favors the movement, has accumulated a large mass of information from foreign governments where it has been in successful operation for years, and he intends to lay it before the Committee. He believes it can be successfully carried out, so that it will be not only advantageous, but remunerative to the Government. A similar scheme is before the Senate Comby Gratz Brown of Missouri and Senator Sherman of Ohio. There seems to be a settled determination on system under the control of the Government.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to take up the Senate Tariff bill and proceed with its consideration at once, inasmuch as the Senate has adopted an entire new bill as substitute for the bill which the House passed last session. It intends to give it a thorough overhauling, and it will probably be toward the last of the session before it finally passes-if it passes at all.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had under consideration to-day the proposition submitted by Mr. Randall to substitute Treasury notes for the present system of National Banks, and to provide a sinking fund for their redemption ; but came to no conclusion. It will resume the subject at its next meeting, on Wednesday. The Committee are to give the matter careful consideration, and will report

their conclusion thereon to the House.

The Congressional Committee to investigate the subject of the New-Orleans riots of last Summer will not be able to make its report for some time yet, owing to the fact that its sessions have been transferred to this city, where evidence is still being daily received. The Committee, in addition to its other duties, is charged with recommending what legislation by Congress in its judgment is needed for Louisiana, for the protection of the Union people of the State. While in session in New-Orleans, in nine days and nights, the Committee examined 160 witnesses, including the prominent men of the State, both Union and Rebel. Fifty witnesses, furnished on behalf of the city authorities in their defense are included are included in the above number. The evidence is very voluminous, covering about 2,009 pages of foolscap, and will disclose a stil profounder depth than has been supposed of th wickedness and vindictiveness of the slaughter. Gen

Baird gave evidence before the Committee to-day. The Committee on Territories have instructed Mr. Ashley to report his amendment to the bill to reestablish a Civil Government in North Carolina, as a substitute for Mr. Stevens's bill now before the

The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate to-day, and among them was the name of Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria, vice Motley removed. It appears that the appointment was made without his knowledge, and he has not determined

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867.

them being ultra Maximilian adherents and blockade runners during the Rebellion. The occupation of Maiamoros was a mere matter of form and had the consent of Gen. Escobedo, who made no objections, and since the City passed into his hands he has called upon Gen. Sedgwick in the most friendly manner and asked Gen. Sheridan to forgive his action. The Government income exclusively from Internal

Revenue sources, on Saturday the 12th inst. amounted to \$325,408 27, making a total of \$175,471,184 90 received since the first of July, 1866. This leaves \$100,000,000 to be collected during the rest of this fiscal year, to complete the estimate made by the Hon. David A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue, in his report on the General Revenue, recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and \$101,000,000 to complete the estimate made by the Commissioner of Internal Rev-

enue, E. A. Rollins, in his last official report The low average of daily receipts, shown by the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau for many days, is no more than has been experienced in this branch of public revenue at this time in each year, since the establishment of the present tax system, and need occasion no discouragement. We have nearly six months before us of the present fiscal year, and with the present fluctuations which characterize this branch of public income, the excess over all the estimates may amount to \$20,000,000 or even \$80,000,000 by the end of the year. Last year the excess over the highest estimate was at least \$25,000,000; over the

lowest, \$35,000,000. The latest advices from Europe state that Government securities of all kinds were constantly advancing in price, and the demand for them increasing. The statement, therefore, in two New-York morning papers, telegraphed from Washington, that they were about being returned on account of apprehensions difficulties growing out of the proposed impeachment of the President is not to be relied on. The statement was fernished to the correspondents of the two papers above alluded to by the President himself, in order to create public opinion against the Republican party and the movement toward impeachment, and was published at his instance and

Large seizures of brandies and other spirituous liquors are daily being made at the principal ports of entry in the United States, in consequence of the ignorance of importers of the existence of a paragraph in the Tariff bill, passed at the last session of Congress, prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors in casks or packages of a less capacity than

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1867. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIEUNE.

BY TREEGRAPH TO THE TREECEN.

THE TELEBURY ADVERTISING.

The CHARR hald before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in fresponse to a resolution calling for information in relation to Department advertising in the Washington City papers. Or dered to be parated.

FETHIONS AND MIMORIAIS.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) presented a petition for the passage of the tariff bill now pending. Also, a petition for mereashing the pay of army officers, which were appropriately referred. Also, a petition for teconstruction upon the busis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. RAMSEY (Reps. Minn.) effered the memorial of he Minnesota Lerislatere for an appropriation for the approxyment of the Mississippi River. Referred to the ommittee on Cemberre. Mr. HENDRUKS (hom., Ind.) presented a memorial of

Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Oblo) presented the petition of female employes of the Government printing effice form an increase of pay. Referred to the Finance Committee.

FINITENTIAGES IN THE TENETICEES.

Mr. CHAGIN (Rep., N. H. J., from the Committee on Territories, repeated a bill to set be de the net proceeds of the Internal Revenue in the Territories for the years 1866, 1867 and 1869 for the creetion of Penitentiaries; which was parsed, and goes to the President.

NEW LNGLAND AID SOUTHY INDEMNIFICATION.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L.), from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the motion to print the petition of the New-England Emigrant Aid Secrety for indemnification for property destroyed by a nob in Kanesse.

mr. COWAN (Dem., Pa.) presented a petition against the curtailment of the currency, and for increased daily on imports. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

10 WA BAILROAD LAND CRANT.

Mr. CRIMES (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill to improve the value of Government bonds on the line of the Me-Gregor Western Earlroad by aiding in the construction of said railroad, which provides for the transfer to the company manned alternate sections of the public lands along the route of said road, from Calmar, Winshie & Courty, Iowa, to Austin, Mover County, Mikmessta, to the extent of ten sections on each side of the road, and for the out the mach calculation of the road, and for the outer of the sections on each side of the road, and for the outer of the sections on each side of the road, and for the outer.

the route of said road, from Calmar, Winshiek Centry, Iowa, to Austia, Mover County, Minacesta, to the extent of ten sections on each side of the road, and for the purpose of adding in the construction of said road from the point of intersection to Officia County, Iowa, with the road running from Shonx City to the Minucesta State line, in a westerly direction to Yorktown, in Dakotz, the same number of alternate sections along the said road, the land to be conveyed to the company proportionately upon the exampletion of every 2n miles. The company is required to fife, within one year, in the General Land Office, maps of the routes, and complete the first-manned road within two years and the other within ten years, or forfeit the hand pension appropriated. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.), called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents by providing that they shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and corsent of the Senate. The question was upon Mr. Sunner's amendment requiring that all officers and agents of the Government whose salaries or fees exceed \$1,000 chall be appointed by the President, by and with the native and consent of the Senate. Mr. Lane speke against the amendment requiring that all officers and with the native and consent of the Senate. Mr. Lane speke against the amendment would be natopted, as it was even more important than the original bill.

The amendment of Mr. Summer was rejected. Yeas, 12, Nays, 21, as follows, Republicans Roman, Democrats

1	The ather Nays, 21, Italic:	as follows, Rep	ublicans Re	jected. Yeas, 12; man, Democrats
-	- Carrier		NAS.	72.777.000
2	Солини,	Hender-on,	Morrill.	Funner,
-	Grimes.	Heer.	Sprague,	Water,
1	Harris,	Mergan,	Stewart,	Williams12.
6	NAY*.			
o	Authory.	Fester,	Kirkwood,	Harrier,
21	Cattell,	Forsler,	Lane,	Listelle,
-	Cowan,	Frelinghussen.	Neweith,	Squilabory,
			Pattermu,	Shermen,
	Cragin,_	Henstricke,	Pulsernon,	Van Winkle-21.
	Discon,	Heward,	Poland,	I dil it minic
7	Fogg.			

Peach, Fogg, THE ITALER OF OFFICE.

Pending the forther consideration of the bill the merning hour expired, and the unfinished business of Friday, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) said he had given notice that he would call up the Eankrept bill to day. He did not wish, however, to interfere with the pending measure, but he would call up the Faukrept bill when that now before the Senate was dispersed of.

The pending question up to the bill to regulate the tenure of office was on Mr. HFNDERSON'S motion to strike out from the third section the following words:

"And if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacated or temperarily filled as aforesaid during such next

ninees had been rejected, he would be willing to let him vacancies during recess; but the President had mani-

Mr. HENDRICKS complied with the suggestion of Mr. Buckalew, and withdrew the amendment.
Mr. HOWE (Rep. Wis.) moved to amend the third section by striking out the words "expiration of term of office or other cause," from the first clause of the third section, which reads as follows:

"That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office, or other lawful cause, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter."

after."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. How E moved to amend the third section by adding after the words "resision of the Ecrate," in the clause proposed to be stricken out by Mr. Hendricks, the following words: "or if no appeintment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to any office the term of which shall expire during the session of the Senate."

Senate."
Mr. WILLIAMS spoke on the general merits of the bill, to did not believe there could be any doubt as to either be constitutionality of this bill or the necessity for it, he absence of any provision in the Constitution giving the power of removal to the President was presumptive The absence of any provision in the Constitution giving the power of removal to the President was presumptive evidence that the framers of the Government meant to deny him such power in express language. All primary or principal powers delegated to any department of the Government were mentioned in the Constitution. The Senate of the United States was placed in the situation of a Council of State, as an advising body to the President, and as a check upon the Executive power. Mr. Williams read extracts from The Preferablet and other writings, to show the opinions of Hemilton, Madison and others on this subject, and referred to the Supreme Court decisions, which, he said, though not directly bearing upon the matter under consideration, were sufficiently explicit to lay down the doctrine, that where there were no sixtutery legislation to the contrary, the power of removal was incident to the contrary, the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. In other consideration, Mr. Williams said no man could say there was no necessity for this legislation; for this encroachment of the executive upon the legislative department was positively alarming. The attempt to buy and sell men with the patronage of the Government tended to produce results disastrous to the best interests of the country. The joint power of the Senzie in making the appointment was granted to if for a wise purpose, and the pending bill attempted to go further than was allowed by the Constitution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams's speech, the Senate at 4 p. m., went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The first business in order being the call of States for bills and joint resolutions to be referred, bills were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

By Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., N. Y.)—A joint resolution directing the President of the United States to cause discharges, written or printed, to be furnished to all volunteer commissioned efficers who have served in the army or havy, and have been honorably discharged; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAET (Rep., N. Y.)—A bill providing for the payment of boundy to the representatives of soldiers who were killed or who died in the military service of the United States, whose term of enlistment was less than one year, to the same Committee.

By Mr. WASHIEURN (hep., Ind.)—To refstablish civilgovernments in the States lately in Rebellion, excepting
Technesse; to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.
By Mr. WELKER (hep., Ohio), to incorporate the Washington Homestead Company. Referred to the Committee
on the Detrict of Columbia.
By Mr. DELANO (Rep., Ohio), to establish the first
salary of the First Controller of the Trensury. Referred
to the Committee on Chôms.
By Mr. ASHLEY (hep., Ohio), the joint resolutions and
memerials of the Legislature of Montana, asking for the
establishment of a hand office; also asking an amendment
of the organic act of the Territory, so as to increase the
pay of federal officers in the Territory and the per diem
of the Members of the Legislature. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. NHILACK (Dem., Ind.)—A bill to repeal so much of the Internal Revenue have as impose a tax on unmanatafactured cotton. Leferred to the Committee on Ways and Mastes. Also authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to recept and readjust the accounts of John Randolph Clay, hat United States Minister to Peru. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. INULIAN Alsep., Ind.)—To amend the 21st section of the not enrolling and calling out the National forces. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. INCERSOLL (Rep., III.)—To incorporate the Washington and George town Canal, and Sewerage Company; also, a full to provide more effectually quicking littles to property in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee for the District.

By Mr. NOELL (Dem., Mo.) to amend the act regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia so as to distranchise no person on account of sex. Same referred.

Superior. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. By Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.) to establish a Mining Ru-Fly Mr. HiGEV (Sep., Cal.) to establish a Mining Furer. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Ly Mr. BGNNELLY (Rep., Minn.) to protect the rights of scinal settlers upon the public lands of the United States, limiting the amount of land that may be entered in any one kind district upon Agriculteral College scrip, and giving the Secretary of the Interior the right to prescribe such limit whenever the interests of the land district and the actual settlers therein demand it. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GODWIN (Rep., Arizona), giving two sections of land to the town of Proscott, Arizona; also giving to the Prescott Toll Read Company for maintaining stations and diaging wells. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

dations and diagong wear.

On Public Lands.

By Mr. WARNER (Rep., Conn.) to regulate the setflement of accounts of feverine officers in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANDAEL (Dem., Penn.) to supply records and documents lost during the Rebellion. Referred to

and documents lost during the Relection. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. By Mr. EUNDY (Rep., Oalo), to continue the franking privilege to the members of the XXXIXth Congress, the same as if the XLIA Congress did not meet until the first Monday in December next. Referred to the Post-Orfice

Committee.

By Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.), to repeal so much of the
Naval Appropriation bill of April 17, 1858, as appropriates
\$25,000 for the purchase of the right of draining through
the Navy-Yard at Charlestown, Mass. Referred to the
Committee on Naval Affairs.

the Naty-Yard at Charlestown, Mass. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the next business during the remainder of the morning hour was the call of States for resolutions, under which call the resolution offered has Monday, by a Member from Missouri, and afterward by Mr. Kelso, came up, as follows:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the Republic during the late war, waged by hobels and traitors against the life of the uniton, and of giving effect to the will of the people as expressed at the poils during the late elections by majorities namelering in the aggregate more than four bundred thousand votes, it is the imperative duty of the XXXIXth Congress to take without delay such action as will accomplish the following objects:

"First: The impeachment of the office now exercising the functions pertaining to the office of the President of the United States of America, and his removal from office upon his conviction in due form, of the crimes and high misdementors of which he is manifestly and nationally guilty, and which reader it musafe longer to permit him to exercise the powers he has unlawfully assumed.

"Scond: To provide for the faithful and efficient administration of the Executive Department within the limits pirescribed by law."

Mr. & Elso (Rep., Mo.) withdrew the previous question

ministration of the Executive Department within the limits prescribed by law."

Mr. KeLSO (Rep., Mo.) withdrew the previous question in order to allow the author of the bill to address the House.

The author of the bill thereupon proceeded to read a written speech in which he arralgued the President for acts of his administration, and suggested that he was privy to the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. Y.) rose to a question of order, and asked that the words spoken by the author of the bill be read at the Clerk's desk. I nuderstand the gentleman from Missouri to charge the President of the United States with a simplicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. If that were the import of the gentleman's remarks, as he believed it to be, he asked if such language was in order.

It was passed by a vote of 107 Yeas to 35 Nays.

THE CLEMENCY QUESTION.

Mr. CULLOM thep., Ill.) moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the supply of all laws giving authority to the Secretary of the Trensury to withdraw any of the National Legal Tender Carrency From circulation, except the Compound Interest Notes which shall be funded in the bonds of the United States as they mature.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

THE COOLETEADE. marks, as he believed it to be, he asked if such language was in order.

A page of the manuscript was sent to the Clerk's desk and read as follows:

"The erime (meaning the assassination of Mr. Lincoln) was committed. The way was made clear for the succession. The assassin's builet, wielded and directed by Rebel hands, and paid for by Kebel gold, made Andrew Johnson President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for the promotion was treachery to the Republic, fidelity to the party of Treason and Kebellon." Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) offered the following preamore and resolution:

\*\*Whereas, Traffic in laborers transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the Coole Trade, is regarded by the people of the United States as inhuman and criminal; and

\*\*Bhereas, It is apparent from the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, that to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of traud instead of force to make its victims captive; therefore,

ion."

Mr. HALE claimed that another sentence to the game coveral effect had been pronounced by the reader of the Mr. HALE claimed this anomined by the reader of the manuscript.

The member from Misseuri decid that he had proceeded further than the sentence read, and asked Mr. Hale to state what he supposed had been read.

Mr. HALE replied that that was the very thing he desired to have read.

The member from Misseuri said he was not under any obligations to furnish any more of the manuscript than he had been read.

The SPEAKER remarked that the speech being read from manuscript it had not been taken down by the reporters.

Mr. HALE stated that the words which he referred to

were to the effect substantially as those read, carrying the direct idea that the now President of the United States was a party to the assassination of Abraham Lincely, and that he contracted to pay and did pay the price for that assassination.

The reader of the manuscript submitted that, as Mr. Halcould not give the words excepted to, his point of order failed. rder failed. The SPEAKER-The ruling of the Chair will cover the steamer Scotland off Sandy Hook. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Message from the President of the United States in answer to the House resolution of Dec. 19, regarding the occupation of Mexican territory by troops of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State and one from the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also a message from the President of the United States relative to the revolution in Candia, with a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying documents. Same reference.

The SPEAKER—The ruling of the Chair will cover the whole case. The Constitution of the United States, Section 4, Article 2, reads: "The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment, for and on conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crime and misdemeanor." Another section of the Constitution states that such impeachment must be by the House of Representatives, and must be tried by the Senate. On Monday last the following resolution was offered by the gentleman's colleague. The SPEAKER here read the resolution and continued. The resolution makes a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, without specifying particularly what the

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the Commissioners of Immigration, in compliance with the act of July 4, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Com-

high crimes and misdemeanors are. The resolution is now open for debate. If a member, in debating it, charges that the President was an accomplice in the assussimation of Abraham Lincoln, that is certainly in order, both under the Constitution and under the rules of the House, and for tids reason. If it were not, then if any member charged the President with Treason, he could not state the grounds on which he charged him with Treason. If it were not in order, then if any member charged the President with Bribery, he would not be allowed to state the particular grounds on which the charge was based. The charge in the resolution is not a specific but a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, in which it says he is manifestly and notoriously guilty. The member from Misseuri, in debating it, sees fit on his responsibility to specify one which he charges against the President of the United States. That is certainly not out of order.

Mr. HALE said he feared he had not stated the point with sufficient explictiness. His point was that the President of the United States could be put on trial only by a selemn form of imposchment, and that on a resolution declaring simply as this did, that it was the duty of the House to imangurate such proceedings, but before that was done, such charges could not be made in debate against the President.

The SPEAKER—That would be a good point of order in merce.
Territorial laws of Colorado Territory. Referred to the Commutatee on Territories.

Communication from the clerk of the House of Representatives in reference to extra compensation voted by various resolutions last session. Referred to the Commit

various resolutions last session. Referred to the Commitate on Appropriations.

Mr. MORRIS presented a petition from B. W. Morris, esq., and many others of Spring Water, Livingston Co., N. Y., approving of the tariff bill agreed upon by the joint committee of Wood growers and manufacturers and which passed the House of Representatives in its last session and asking the immediate passage of the same into law; also a like petition signed by all the supervisors of Yatos County; also a like petition by J. B. Shellon, esq., and many others of West Bloomfield, Outarlo, N. Y.; also a like petition by G. Arnold, esq., and various others of Conous, Livingston Co., N. Y.; also a like petition by F. P. Shelton, esq., and many others of West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.; also a like petition by F. P. Shelton, esq., and many others of West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Mr. WARD of New-York presented a petition of 70 chizens of Alleghany and Cattaraugus Counties in the State of New-York, in favor of a constitutional amendment giving equal, civil, and political rights to all men. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Also, a petition of numerous chizens of Addison, New-York, in favor of compelling all National Banks to redeem their circulation in New-York City, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of Wsys and Means.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska emme up next in order, the question being on Mr. Ingersol's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) withdrew the motion.

The debate on the subject of the condition inserted in the bill providing for impartial suffrage in Nobraska was debated till the close of the day's sitting. It was particle pated in by Mears. BROOMALL, (Rep., Pa.) BLAINE, (Rep., Me.) BINGHAM, (Rep., Ohio) DAWES, (Rep., Mass.) INGERSOLL, (Rep., Ill.) withdrew the motion to refer the bill, and the providing squestion by a vote of 68 to %7, and ther, without coming to a vote on the bill, adjourned at 4.40 p. m. tee on Appropriations.

THE TARIFF-PETITIONS.

#### ALBANY.

NOTHING IMPORTANT DONE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. HALE—I will not take an appear from the Chair.

The SPEAKER—The Chair would be gratified if the gentleman would appeal, so that a matter so important may be decided by the House, and not by his ruling only. The Chair would take it as a personal favor. [No, no, from the Republican side.]

Mr. HALE—I do not appeal simply for the reason that I consider the Speaker's decision satisfactory so fair as the practice is concerned. It is entirely different from my own idea of the practice which should prevail.

The SPEAKER—The Chair would much prefer that in a question so solemn and responsible as this, the House should decide it. BY TRESCHAPH TO THE TRESCHE ALEANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Both branches of the Assembly held a meeting to-night, but the proceedings were unimportant. There is so much talk about money used in the late Republican caucus that a prominent member contemplates offering a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the matter.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. STATE SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1867.

By Mr. LA BAU—To amend proceedings of Richmond County Supervisors relative to the lighting of the streets of Castleton with gas.

Mr. FOLGER—To confirm the title of James J. Bozzoni and the streets of them.

Mr. WENTWORTH then withdrew the motion, and Mr. THAYEL (Rep., Pa.) renewed it.

The appeal was laid on the table—10, to 8.

The member from Missouri continued to read his speech to its conclusion. The sentence immediately following that excepted by Mr. Hale was: "Has be (meaning the President) performed his part of this agreement as faithfully as the Rebeis did theirs?"

Mr. HALE then said: The member from Missouri has made the deliberate charge against the President of this mation of completity in assassination and murder. I ask him if he does not feel if due as well to his own sense of self respect as to a proper respect for the dignity of the House, and for the character of the Government at home and abrond, that, before he takes his seat, he shall at least disclose to the House some particle of evidence on which that charge—so grave a one—is founded. I have waited, thinking that, before the gentleman Jook his seat, he would at brast intimate to the House that he has such proof. I now challenge him to specify the first particle of proof that he can lay before the House, or can point to as existing. I this stimulates of the mation, that he shad do so before he takes his seat.

In repoly, the Missouri deember said that he proposed to

and Daniel D. Lord trustees to certain real estate. Also, to authorize Edward Cunard to take and hold real estate. Also, to amend the Charter of the Ec, ectic Association of Also, to amend the Charter of the Ec,ectic Association of New-York.

By Mr. LOW—To amend the Charter of the Germania Life Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. LOW the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the trustees and managers of the State Insurance Asylum at Binghampton be requested to report to the Senate the number of persons now supported or under treatment at said Asylum, the number supported there the last two years, the amount of money received from different sources the last two years, and the number of persons said Asylum can accommodate.

The PERSIDENT annowed that Senator Collins would be Chairman of the Canal Committee, and that Senator Meeks would act on all committees to which ex-Senator Mey was attached.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

EVENING SESSION.

A concurrent resolution was received from the Senate provising for the election of United States Senates on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock at noon. Agreed to.

THE SENATORIAL FLECTION.

Mr. ROBEETS, by ununimous consent, offered the fol-

as satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. HALE remarked that the members had not ancarted the further part of his question.

The member declined to do so.

Mr. HALE wished to ask him a single question.

The SPEAKLE here amounced that the merning hour
and expired, and that the resolution went over until next
Monday. Mr. ROBLETS, by analimous coasen, onered the belowing:

"Ecvolved, That on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock m., this House will proceed to name a Senator for the Congress of the United States, is place of the Hon, Ira Hargis, whose term of office will expire on the 4th day of March next; and that each member, as bis name is called, shall rise in his place and nominate the person of his citolee."

Adopted.

Notices of Bills.

By Mr. JULIAND—Changing the time of the annual meeting of the Commissioners of Excise.

By Mr. RRIGGS—For the improvement of the Budson River between Hudson and Athens.

By Mr. CREAMER—For the better protection of the drovers and butchels in New-York.

By Mr. MILISFAUGH—To repeal the acts establishing the State Inschip

Norday.

Votes on the Suffeage Bill. and impeachment.
Several members, Le Blond (Dem., Ohno), Washburn (Rep., Mass.), Stevens (Rep., Pa.), Rollins (Rep., N. H.), Badford (Defh., N. Y.), Marshall (Dem., Ill.), and Morehead (Rep., Pa.), were permitted to record their votes on the District Suffrage bill, and on Mr. Ashley's impeachment resolution of last Monday.

ATFAILS IN TEXAS AND MISSISSIPE.

On motion of Mr. WASHEURNE (Rep., Ill.), the Secretary of War was required to communicate the report of Major-Gen. Wright and of his subordinate officers in reference to the condition of affairs in Texas, and the Attority General was directed to communicate the papers in the case of A. B. Moore, indicated in the local Courts of Vicksburg, Miss., and his opinion thereon.

GOVERNIENT MANY EXOTER: OF ARMS.

On motion of Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa), the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the Bouse with a list showing the number of small arms furnished by the manufactory at Springfield and the cost thereof; also the number of small arms furnished in the he State Incbriste Asylum.

By Mr. SKILLMAN-To extend the fime for the colection of taxes in Queens County,
By Mr. WEED-To prevent fraudulent voting and ormery at elections.

By Mr. BEIGGS—To amend charter of Athens village.

By Mr. CRANDELL—Relative to clerks of the Police Courts of New-York; reducing their numbers and salaries and giving their appointment to the Police Commis By Mr. LOCKWOOD—To amend the charter of Auburn. Also to amend the charter of the auburn Wates Works Company.

By Mr. COVEL—To authorize the town of Johnstown to the Lord of the English Johnstown & Glennville

at Springfield and the cost thereof; also the number of small arms furnished by contractors manufactured in the United States other than those citained at Springfield and the cost thereof; also the number of small arms purchased from foreign countries and the cost thereof.

OCHTALLMENT OF THE CURLENCY.

Mr. WHISON (Rep., Iowa) moved to suspend the rules so that he might offer the following resolutions; "Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the public interests will not justify a greater curtainment of the National circulation than \$4,000,000 (four millions) per month or \$45,000,000 atming the year 1857, which forty-cight millions ought not to be exclusive of and in addition to the compound interest notes failing due during the current year. the Board of Aldermen.

By Mr. CANDLE-To anthorize the Syracuse and Fay-tieville Plank Kead Company to construct a railroad on their present route.

By Mr. HINSDALE-To assed the charter of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company. Also in rela-tion to public holidays and the maturity of commercial

tion to public holidays and the maturity of commercial paper.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WEED—Directing the Committee on Public Printing to inquire into the propriety of having the debates of the Legislature reported in full daily, and to report what measures are necessary to accomplish such a result. Referred.

By Mr. RICE—Directing the State Engineer and Surveyor to make a survey of the Oneida Lake Canal from South Bay to some point on the Eric Canal, and to make an estimate of the expense of constructing said canal and the necessary locks of the size and dimensions of the Eric Canal; also, estimates of the cest of rebuilding and rendering available, upon the estarged plan, the present Oneida Lake Canal. Laid on table.

By Mr. HOYT—Resolved, If the Senate concur, that we heartily approve of the action of the responsible majority in Congress for their prompiness in passing the District of Commiss Suffrage bill over the President's veto. Referred.

Ry Mr. RELICE—Resolved, If the Senate concur, that thought there should be some expression of the win of the House on the subject.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) remarked that the Committee of Ways and Means had been auxious for the last fort-night to bring the matter up in some way, but it had no opportunity of reporting to the House.

The Hause refused to suspend the rules—Yeas, 74; Nays, 67—not two-thirds.

As the resolutions were not received, Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules so as to enable bing to offer the following resultion:

of Columbia Suffrage bill over the President's veto. Referred.

By Mr. RRUCE—Resolved, If the Senate cought, that the present financial condition of the country, and the heavy National dest incurred in the preservation of the Union, renders it indispensable that a large revenue be derived from duties and imports, and that in the collection of such revenue the duties should be so adjusted as to secure the greatest possible protection to the producer of raw material and to all classes of our merchants and manufacturers. Referred.

By Mr. W. S. CLARK—Resolved, That the Judiclary Committee be instructed to enquire whether, under the provisions of section 2, article 13 of the Constitution, a sufficient number of affirmative votes were cast at the last general election, to order a Convention to revise the Constitution, and ordered to report thereon at any early day. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

day. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the flore for the collection of taxer in the Town of York, Llyingston County.

To amend the charter of Rome Hydraulic Company.

LOUISIANA.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Major-Gen. Mower, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, here gives notice that persons making application to him property, being planters or others employing freedmen, can obtain transportation for them from other States. No person or persons have any appointment from him securing to their States this business.

A commercial newspaper which on the 1st inst. assumed the defense of the political course of Gov. Wells has been suspended.

suspended.

The New-Orleans Tribans, edited by colored men, opposes the freedmen making contracts for labor with planters, or working on share; and advises them to work by the week only.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY BAH ROAD. Yesterday morning, as the 7:30 o'clock train from Rahway, on the New Jersey Railway, was running between Elizabeth and Newark, the connecting rod of the locometive broke, thus rendering the engine anserviceable. The New Brunswick train was following so close behind that it was impossible to avoid a collision, but the consequences were not serious. The Rahway train was pushed to Newark, where the disabled locametive was detached, and the two trains proceeded to Jersey City.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—In Waltham, on Saturday night, Mrs. Forbes, wife of Dr. C. F. Forbes, fell as she was going down the cellar stairs, breaking a keresene launt which she was carrying in her hand, which set her dress on fire, and she was so badly burned as to cause her death.

on the death.

BOILER EXPLOSION—LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—A boiler in J. Patton's steam plaster thill exploded this afternoon, almost entirely destroying the building, and killing an employe named A. Olford instantly. James Duffy and Mr. Galacher, foreman of the establishment, were severely injured. William Shannon of New-York, who was passing at the time on the sidewalk, was injured by flying bricks.

PATAL LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—A locomotive explosion of curred yesterday on the North-Western railroad near Hickman, by which the engineer and fireman were instantly killed.